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LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

June Red Meat Production

WEST VIRGINIA – Commercial red meat production during June 2005 totaled 300,000 pounds. This was down 2 percent from June 2004 but up 4 percent from May 2005 production. Commercial red meat production is the carcass weight after slaughter including beef, veal, pork, and lamb and mutton. Individual commodity production is total live weight of commercial slaughter.

Commercial cattle slaughter totaled 389,000 pounds live weight, up 11 percent from June 2004. Cattle slaughter totaled 400 head, up 100 head from the previous year. The average live weight, at 1,066 pounds, was up 6 pounds from a year ago.

Commercial calf slaughter was not published to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Commercial hog slaughter totaled 99,000 pounds live weight, down 22 percent from last year. Hog slaughter totaled 500 head, unchanged from the previous year. The average live weight, at 218 pounds, was down 18 pounds from the previous year.

Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter was not published to avoid disclosing individual operations.

UNITED STATES -- Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 3.96 billion pounds in June, up 1 percent from the 3.93 billion pounds produced in June 2004.

Beef production, at 2.23 billion pounds, was slightly above the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.94 million head, down 2 percent from June 2004. The

average live weight was up 21 pounds from the previous year, at 1,246 pounds.

Veal production totaled 13.2 million pounds, 1 percent below June a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 58,900 head, down 11 percent from June 2004. The average live weight was 31 pounds above last year, at 368 pounds.

Pork production totaled 1.71 billion pounds, up 2 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 8.55 million head, 1 percent above June 2004. The average live weight was 4 pounds above the previous year, at 268 pounds.

Lamb and mutton production, at 15.3 million pounds, was down 1 percent from June 2004. Sheep slaughter totaled 222,900 head, 4 percent below last year. The average live weight was 138 pounds, up 4 pounds from June a year ago.

January to June 2005 commercial red meat production was 22.2 billion pounds, down slightly from 2004. Accumulated beef production was down 1 percent from last year, veal was down 9 percent, pork was up 1 percent from last year, and lamb and mutton production was down 4 percent.

June 2004 contained 22 weekdays (including no holidays) and 4 Saturdays.

June 2005 contained 22 weekdays (including no holidays) and 4 Saturdays.

CHICKENS & EGGS

May Egg Production Up 1 Percent

U.S. egg production totaled 7.56 billion during May 2005, up one percent from last year. Production included 6.43 billion table eggs, and 1.13 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.07 billion were broiler-type and 65 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during May 2005 averaged 342 million, down slightly from a year earlier. May egg production per 100 layers was 2,210 eggs, up one percent from May 2004.

All layers in the U.S. on June 1, 2005, totaled 342 million, down one percent from a year ago. The 342 million layers consisted of 282 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 56.8 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.70 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on June 1, 2005, averaged 71.3 eggs per 100 layers, up 1 percent from a year ago.

Egg-Type Chicks Hatched Down 2 Percent

Egg-type chicks hatched during May 2005 totaled 37.4 million, down 2 percent from May 2004. Eggs in incubators totaled 33.2 million on June 1, 2005, down 4 percent from a year ago.

Domestic placements of egg-type pullet chicks for future hatchery supply flocks by leading breeders totaled 190,000 during May 2005, up 21 percent from May 2004.

Broiler Hatch Up 2 Percent

Broiler-type chicks hatched during May 2005 totaled 823 million, up 2 percent from May 2004. Eggs in incubators totaled 667 million on June 1, 2005, up 1 percent from a year earlier.

Leading breeders placed 7.78 million broiler-type pullet chicks for future domestic hatchery supply flocks during May 2005, up 3 percent from May 2004.

2005 JUNE ACERAGE REPORT

"June Survey Results"

West Virginia Crop Acreage For 2005

WEST VIRGINIA -- Winter wheat planted in West Virginia for 2005 is estimated at 7,000 acres, down 13 percent, or 1,000 acres from 2004. The projected harvest for grain is 5,000 acres, unchanged from 2004.

Corn planted is estimated at 46,000 acres, down 4 percent, or 2,000 acres from last year. Growers expect to harvest 31,000 acres for grain, up 7 percent, or 2,000 acres from last year.

Soybeans planted acreage is estimated at 19,000 unchanged from 2004. Harvested acreage is projected at 18,000, also the same as 2004.

Tobacco area for harvest is expected to total 500 acres, down 62 percent, or 800 acres from the year 2004.

All hay harvested is forecast at 575,000 acres, the same as last year. Other hay harvested is expected to be 540,000 acres, up 2 percent, or 10,000 acres from last year's harvest. Alfalfa hay harvested is expected to total 35,000 acres, down 22 percent, or 10,000 acres from last year.

These estimates were based on the June 1, 2005, Agricultural Survey.

United States with 2004 Comparisons

Corn planted for all purposes – 81.6 million acres, up 1 percent from 2004 and 4 percent from 2003.

Biotechnology varieties as a percent of corn planted:

Bt – 26% of 2005 crop, 27% of 2004 crop;

Herbicide Resistant – 17% of 2005 crop, 14% of 2004 crop;

Stacked Gene – 9% of 2005 crop, 6% of 2004 crop;

All Biotech varieties – 52% of 2005 crop, 47% of 2004 crop.

Corn harvested for grain – 74.4 million acres, up 1 percent.

Winter wheat planted – 41.4 million acres, down 4 percent.

Winter wheat harvested for grain – 34.3 million acres, down 1 percent.

Oats planted – 4.34 million acres, up 6 percent.

Oats harvested for grain – 1.98 million acres, up 10 percent.

All tobacco harvested – 316,860 acres, down 22 percent, lowest on record if realized.

Burley tobacco harvested – 107,600 acres, down 30 percent.

All hay for harvest – 61.7 million acres, down fractionally.

Alfalfa hay for harvest – 22.1 million acres, up 2 percent.

Other hay for harvest – 39.6 million acres, down 2 percent.

Soybeans planted – 73.3 million acres, down 3 percent.

Biotechnology varieties as a percent of all soybeans planted:

Herbicide Resistant only – 87% of 2005 crop, 85% of 2004 crop.

All Biotech varieties – 87% of 2005 crop. 85% of 2004.

Soybeans for harvest – 72.4 million acres, down 2 percent.

FARM PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES

"Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS) Results"

U.S. farm production expenditures totaled \$210.7 billion in 2004, up 5.1 percent from the revised 2003 total of \$200.5 billion. The largest contributors to the increase were tractors and self-propelled farm machinery up 24.3 percent; fuels, up 19.4 percent; fertilizer, up 14.0 percent; feed, up 9.1% and labor up, 5.5 percent. Farm services and interest were the only expenditure categories to show a decrease being down 2.2 and 4.3 percent, respectively. The rent expenditure was unchanged from the previous year. The largest two expenditure categories were feed, which accounted for 14.2 percent of the U.S. total production expenses and farm services which accounted for 12.5 percent of the U.S. total production expenses. The farm services category includes expense items such as custom work, utilities, marketing charges, veterinary services, transportation costs, and miscellaneous business expenses.

The average expenditures per U.S. farm in 2004 were \$99,983 compared to \$94,542 as revised for 2003. On the average, U.S. farm operations in 2004 spent \$14,236 on feed; \$12,480 on farm services; \$10,914 on labor; \$9,016 on livestock and poultry purchases; and \$7,782 on rent. Revised estimates for 2003 indicated U.S. farms spent an average of \$12,967 on feed; \$12,684 on farm services; \$10,279 on labor; \$8,723 on livestock and poultry purchases; and \$7,733 on rent.

Expenditures by Farm Production Region in 2004 reveal that total expenditures were up in each region except the West. Expenditures also reveal that taxes, labor, fuels, and tractors and self-propelled farm machinery expenditure categories showed increases in each region, while the other expenditure categories show more variation across regions. The Farm Production Region contributing most to the total 2004 U.S. farm production expenditures was the Midwest, with expenses of \$59.9 billion, 28.4 percent of the U.S. total. Expenditures in the Midwest were up 6.8 percent from the 2003 level of \$56.1 billion. In total expenditures, the Midwest was followed by the West, at \$47.7 billion (2003 - \$48.4 billion); Plains, at \$47.5 billion (2003 - \$43.5 billion); Atlantic, at \$32.1 billion (2003 - \$29.6 billion); and South, at \$23.6 billion (2003 - \$23.0 billion).

State level expenditure estimates are being published for the first time in the 15 Leading Cash Receipts States for

agricultural sales. The publication of these estimates coincides with the dramatic increase in sample for the Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS) for each of these states starting in 2003. ARMS is the source of indications used to set farm production expenditure estimates. The 15 Leading Cash Receipts States are Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. These states were chosen not only because of their importance to cash receipts, but also because of their significance to total farm production expenditures.

Collectively, total expenditures for these states totaled \$132.0 billion and \$125.8 billion in 2004 and 2003, respectively. This is 62.7 percent and 62.8 percent of the total U.S. farm production expenditures, respectively. The state contributing most to the total 2004 U.S. farm production expenditures was California, with expenses of \$22.5 billion, 10.7 percent of the U.S. total. Expenditures in California were down 1.2 percent from the 2003 level of \$22.7 billion. In total expenditures, California was followed by Texas, at \$14.6 billion (2003 - \$13.9 billion); Iowa, at \$13.0 billion (2003 - \$12.1 billion); Minnesota, at \$10.1 billion (2003 - \$9.3 billion); and Nebraska, at \$9.9 billion (2003 - \$9.2 billion). A closer look at the state level estimates reveal that California, was the only State to show a decrease in total expenditures from 2003 to 2004. Expenditures also reveal that fertilizer, fuels, tractors and self-propelled machinery expenditure categories were up in each state, while the other expenditure categories showed more variation across states.

The U.S. Economic Class contributing most to the 2004 U.S. farm production expenditures was the \$1,000,000 and Over class, with expenses of \$73.2 billion, 34.7 percent of the U.S. total. Expenditures in the \$1,000,000 and Over class were up 11.1 percent from the 2003 level of \$65.9 billion. In total expenditures, the \$1,000,000 and Over class was followed by the \$250,000 - \$499,999 class, at \$31.3 billion (2003 - \$30.1 billion); and \$500,000 - \$999,999 class, at \$29.7 billion (2003 - \$29.4 billion).

Expenditure estimates by Type of Farm reveal that Crop Farms, with expenses of \$105.8 billion, contributed 50.2 percent of the 2004 U.S. farm production expenditures. Expenditures for Crop Farms were up 2.8 percent from the revised 2003 level of \$103.0 billion. Livestock Farm expenses of \$104.9 billion were up 7.5 percent from the revised 2003 level of \$97.6 billion

JULY CROP PRODUCTION

2005 Peach Forecast Final 2004 Peach and Apple Production

WEST VIRGINIA – The 2005 peach crop is forecast at 5,500 tons, down 8 percent, or 500 tons from the 2004 crop, and down 750 tons, or 12 percent from the 2003 crop.

In 2004, utilized production totaled 5,800 tons, a decrease of 100 tons from 2003. Value of utilized production totaled \$2.8 million, a decrease of 37 percent from 2003. Bearing acres were estimated at 970, down 130 acres from 2003, with an average yield of 6.19 tons pounds per acre. The average price received per ton was estimated at \$478.00. This was a decrease of \$262.00 from 2003.

Total apple production for 2004 was estimated at 81.0 million pounds (1.93 million 42 lb. bushels), down 7 percent, or 6 million pounds from 2003. Utilized production totaled 80.0 million pounds, down 5 million pounds from 2003. Apples for fresh market totaled 15.0 million pounds, down 1 million pounds from 2003. Apples for processing accounted for 65.0 million pounds of the 2004 crop, 4 million pounds less than the 2003 crop.

The average price received for 2004 apples was 9.1 cents per pound, down 0.6 cents from 2003. Total value of utilized production was \$7.3 million for the crop, down \$1.0 million from the 2003 crop. Fresh market apples brought 17.2 cents per pound in 2004, 4.3 cents less than 2003. Processed apples sold for \$144 per ton, \$6 more than in 2003.

The number of bearing acres of apples totaled 5,000 in 2004, down 1,000 acres from 2003. The yield per acre was 16,200 pounds, 1,700 pounds more than 2003. The yield was based on total production, which includes unharvested production and fruit harvested, but not sold due to marketing conditions.

UNITED STATES -- The July 2005 forecast of U.S. peach production is 1.24 million tons, down 5 percent from 2004 and 2 percent below two years ago. Twenty of the 28 peach estimating States expect declines in production from last year, while 8 States increased their production from the previous season.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 530,000 tons, up 4 percent from the June 1 forecast but 2 percent below the 2004 crop. The California Freestone crop is forecast at 410,000 tons, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 6 percent below the 2004 crop. The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 75,000 tons, down 6 percent from the June 1 forecast but 7 percent above 2004. North Carolina's peach crop, forecast at 6,000 tons, is up 71 percent from last year and double the 2003 season. This is the State's best peach crop since 1999. Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 40,000 tons, down 11 percent from the June 1 forecast and 24 percent from 2004.

The U.S. peach production in 2004 was estimated at 1.31 million tons, up 4 percent from 2003. Of this production, 1.23 million tons were utilized, up 2 percent from 2003. Value of utilized production totaled \$461.6 million, up 2 percent from 2003. The average price received for peaches was \$375.00 per ton, down \$2.00 from 2003.

Total apple production for 2004 totaled 10.4 billion pounds, up 19 percent from 2003. Utilized apple production totaled 10.3 billion pounds, up 19 percent from the 2003 level. Value of utilized production totaled \$1.63 billion, down 10 percent from 2003. Price per pound averaged 15.8 cents, down 5.1 cents. A total of 6.6 billion pounds was sold for fresh market, up 20 percent from 2003. There were 3.8 billion pounds for processing, up 16 percent from 2003.

MILK PRODUCTION

WEST VIRGINIA – Milk production in West Virginia totaled 48 million pounds during the April - June quarter of 2005. This was down 1 million pounds from the same quarter last year but unchanged from the January - March 2005 quarter. The number of dairy cows averaged 13,000 head, down 1,000 head from the previous quarter and the same quarter last year.

UNITED STATES – Milk production in the U.S. during the April - June quarter totaled 45.6 billion pounds, up 4.1 percent from the April - June quarter last year. . The average number of milk cows in the U.S. during the quarter was 9.04 million head, 34,000 head more than the same period last year.

MINK**Pelt Production Down 2 Percent**

Mink pelt production in the United States in 2004 totaled 2.56 million pelts, up 1 percent from 2003. Wisconsin, the largest mink producing State, produced 768,000 pelts. Utah the second largest producing state, produced 580,000 pelts.

By color class, the number of pelts as a percent of the total U.S. production in 2004 follows: Black at 45.1 percent, Mahogany at 22.2 percent, Blue Iris at 11.7 percent, Demi/Wild at 6.1 percent, Sapphire at 5.3 percent, and White at 4.1 percent. The remaining color classes accounted for 5.5 percent.

Value of Pelt Production Up 21 Percent

Mink pelts produced during the 2004 crop year were valued at 124 million dollars, up 21 percent from \$102 million a year ago. The average price per pelt for the 2004 crop year was \$48.40, up from \$40.10 in 2003.

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Females Bred Up 6 Percent

Female mink bred to produce kits in 2005 totaled 642,100, up 6 percent from the previous year.

Percent of total females bred to produce kits in 2005 by color class are: Black at 46.8 percent, Mahogany at 20.0 percent, Blue Iris at 10.7 percent, Demi/Wild at 5.9 percent, Sapphire at 5.9 percent and white at 4.2 percent. The remaining color classes accounted for 6.5 percent.

Number of Mink Farms Down 3 Percent

There were 296 mink farms producing pelts in 2004, down 3 percent from a year ago. Leading States were Utah with 80 farms, Wisconsin with 67 farms and Minnesota with 28.

Fox

There were 17 mink farms which also raised fox in 2004, down from 18 the previous year.

**Livestock Slaughter
Chicken & Eggs
Agricultural Land Values
Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts--Annual
August Crop Production
Agricultural Chemical Usage--Fruits
September Agricultural Survey
Announcement
Cattle
Sheep**

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